

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

The *Associated Press* is copied by the *Kreiss Post* with a lot of settings from European papers which appear in that paper. The *Moscow News* by the *Cambria*. As one member of Congress, we especially decide the credit due to us.

The *Moscow News* was borrowed by us, but, owing to paper, and nothing else, we will back the *Political and General News* to the morning's paper.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The telegraphic dispatch in another column of the news brought by the *Crescent City* will be read with interest. The steamer will bring us the first load of passengers and gold from the Pacific side. The line is at last complete, and there will henceforth be a continual current of travel and trade, via the Isthmus, between the opposite shores of this continent. It will be seen that the sunrise of *Missouri Aspinwall* that it was the *Panama* instead of the *California* which entered the harbor of Panama the day a century it led a painful, straggling life, threatened at times with entire extinction. An act of the Emperor Joseph II, restored to its members a few of their former privileges, but, up to the present revolutionists are their petitions for justice have been earnest and unceasing.

And how has Hungary borne all these misfortunes? How has she resisted the dangerous efforts—the more dangerous because they were concealed—an unrelenting Despotism to destroy her existence as a nation? With a sincerity of attachment to her King almost without a parallel in history—a generosity of character which suscep-

tions, and pardoned everything at the first exhibition of favor—she stood beside Austria in every struggle, helping to bind together dismembered provinces and turn back the tide of foreign invasion from her frontiers. In spite of neglect and disappointment and broken faith, she never failed in the hour of need. Yet, to her honor be it spoken, she never relinquished her claims for justice, never receded a step from the rights given to her by the Constitution which Austria's rulers had sworn to respect.

Hungary is quietly preparing for the allied despot's countless legions about to assail her, and will, as the worst, not be crushed without a fearful struggle. The capture of *Buda* (which nearly completes the expulsion of the Austrians from her soil) is fully confirmed, but we have as yet no assurance of the reported victory over the Russian invaders in a pass of the Carpathians, which reached us by the last steamer. Very likely, however, the details which will reach us to-night will dissipate all doubt.

FRANCE is agitated, but we do not accord so much importance to the British Press does to the exciting scenes in the new Legislative Assembly. Something of this was to be expected from the impatience and vivacity of the French character, the intensity of party spirit, and from the anomalous position of the President, Ministry and parties in the Assembly. Doubtless, we shall have more such scenes, and some of them exceedingly violent, but we trust the Parisian barricades are not to be rebuilt very soon. The Social-Democratic party will commit a grievous error should it be taunted or terrified into an appeal from the Ballot-Box, where its victory is certain and at hand, to the *Moscow*, at which its adversaries have every advantage.

IRELAND is writhing as ever, and seems signed to her misery—at least, disposed to any vigorous effect to escape it. Her life-blood is slowly oozing away, yet she has no idea of stanching the wound. Nothing short of Providence's interposition can rescue her people to manhood.

GERMANY is still enshrouded in mist and confusion; we can see the end of her convulsion, but not the intermediate way. For the present, her struggle for freedom is fitful and chaotic—seemingly ineffective.

Our letters and papers will doubtless throw farther light on the affairs of Europe. We hope to receive them in time for to-morrow's paper.

The War of the Danube.

The question of political right involved in the present violent war between Austria and Hungary, is not generally understood. While the ardent champion of the Republican cause finds in every victory of the Magyar arms the inspiration of free peoples, the minions of Reaction brand the whole movement as a revolt, unjustified by circumstances, and guided only by the ambition of a few desperate insurgent chiefs. But Hungary fights neither as a rebellious nor a Republican power. She has exercised no authority which she did not of right possess, under the sway of an Austrian sovereign; she has adopted a new principle of Government, subversive of her ancient and cherished system. She only took up arms against the aggressive usurpations of the Court of Vienna, when no other means was left of preserving the rights guaranteed to her by the solemn covenant of Austria and renewed with additional sanctity by each successive monarch of the House of Hapsburg. Let us before going further, examine the extent of these rights and the nature of the union by which the two nations have hitherto been linked together.

It is a mistake to suppose that Hungary was ever in any sense a dependency of Austria. For more than centuries, it is true, she has been of her own free will yielded allegiance to the sovereigns of the Empire, but without violating the provisions of her ancient Constitution. Since the end of the thirteenth century she has existed as an elective monarchy, choosing her rulers, after the extinction of the original line of Magyar Kings, from different reigning families of Europe. Thus, when the Polish line of Wladislaus came with Louis II. in 1342, the Diet, after mature discussion, elected Ferdinand of Austria. This choice, he never, involved no surrender of right.

As King of Hungary, Ferdinand swore to accept the Constitution and protect the Diet in the exercise of its legislative functions. The organization of the two countries remained as distinct as before. Though she fights only in defense of her ancient and cherished system. She only took up arms against the aggressive usurpations of the Court of Vienna, when no other means was left of preserving the rights guaranteed to her by the solemn covenant of Austria and renewed with additional sanctity by each successive monarch of the House of Hapsburg. Let us before going further, examine the extent of these rights and the nature of the union by which the two nations have hitherto been linked together.

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Since the time of Ferdinand I, with the exception of the reigns of Maria Theresa and Leopold II, presents a continual record of such usurpations. We can only ascribe the patience of Hungary, through her many generations of burdensome rule, to the reverence for kingly authority which is a part of her political faith.

Austria, with the cunning foresight of Despotism, saw from the first the difficulty of retaining her influence over a kingdom so extensive and prosperous, without forging a stronger chain. All the arts which her selfish and scheming ministers could devise, have for three centuries been directed to this end. Avoiding all violent attacks upon the rights and privileges of Hungary, she has endeavored by a slow and untiring system of policy to break up the sources of national feeling and gradually draw the whole Magyar race into the same abject dependence as Bohemia and Tyrol. She gave, indeed, a few meagre concessions when the vaults of her treasury were to be filled with the ranks of her armies to be replenished, but those were either retracted in the security of victory or their operation neutralized by her despotic power.

She, however, he equal in the subtlety of

her plans and the consummate art and patience with which they are carried into action.

In her religious faith, as well, Hungary has been the subject of ceaseless persecution. Divided nearly equally between Catholic and Protestant at the time of Ferdinand's election to the throne, both sects possessed equal privileges under the Government. At the commencement of the Seventeenth Century, the Protestants embraced two-thirds of the whole population and had a majority in the Diet. In spite of the vigorous resistance of Austria, they obtained full political liberty, excepting only the invidious clause "So far as it shall not prejudice the Catholic Church." Whig—in favor of the policy which cherishes, protects and develops Home interests as opposed to that which explores Dead seas but severs the extraction of sugar from the Mississippi or Ohio. Its vindication of Gen. Taylor's course as President in connection with his pledges to rise above party and then no party supposition acceded him is terrible and substantially just. Whatever may have been expected at an earlier period, there is no room for reasonable fear that Gen. Taylor's position became finally weeks before the Election of a democratic Whig candidate, and that all who voted for him so intended it. The Editorials of the *Republican* are vigorous, able and dignified, and the paper ought to command a large support from the friends of the Administration throughout the country.

By the way, we find the following item of news to us in our *New-York Correspondence*:

"**THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.**—The telegraphic dispatch in another column of the news brought by the *Crescent City* will be read with interest. The steamer will bring us the first load of passengers and gold from the Pacific side. The line is at last complete, and there will henceforth be a continual current of travel and trade, via the Isthmus, between the opposite shores of this continent. It will be seen that the sunrise of *Missouri Aspinwall* that it was the *Panama* instead of the *California* which entered the harbor of Panama the day a century it led a painful, straggling life, threatened at times with entire extinction. An act of the Emperor Joseph II, restored to its members a few of their former privileges, but, up to the present revolutionists are their petitions for justice have been earnest and unceasing."

It is understood that a new journal is to be established at Albany to support the Administration on the same principles which have given success to the *Californian*. The amount of the investment dollars have been raised to establish it, and some men of acknowledged ability are to conduct it. It is an enterprise which cannot fail to meet the expectations of all the independent Whigs in the State.

Whether we are deemed worthy to rank with the *Independent Whigs*, or not, we hope the announcement is well founded. Trusting that none of our particular friends are in any part of the \$200,000, we should like to see a new Whig Party started at Albany, adapted to the tastes of those who intensely dislike the *Evening Journal*. There is no reason why everybody's taste is now represented and pardoned everywhere at the first exhibition of favor—she stood beside Austria in every struggle, helping to bind together dismembered provinces and turn back the tide of foreign invasion from her frontiers. In spite of neglect and disappointment and broken faith, she never failed in the hour of need. Yet, to her honor be it spoken, she never relinquished her claims for justice, never receded a step from the rights given to her by the Constitution which Austria's rulers had sworn to respect.

Of late years her situation has excited some apprehension in the Cabinet at Vienna. It was impossible that the machinery of the Middle Ages should not become too oppressive and misleading for the work of Government. Every influence was therefore set at work to prevent the change from consolidating the interests of her population and fostering her nationality. Austria felt that the time was at hand when Hungary must either be completely subjected to her will, or fall away from her by the natural tendencies of her growth. We have no space to describe all the political movements of the two countries for the last twenty years. There has been much dissension in Diet and Cabinet. Men of intellect and liberal principles struggled bravely in the Hungarian councils against the vast secret influence of the Despotism. In 1850 the prosperity of the Kingdom received a partial entrenchment and a part of their burden was raised from the shoulders of the Protestants. The work began by *Széchenyi* was carried on by *Kossuth* and others, and at the close of the year 1847 the Diet itself was in a position to consume its most valuable measures of reform. In the following March, while all Europe was startled by the sudden thunder of Revolution, thus, body by a unanimous vote, decreed a perfect equality of civil and religious rights among all sects and classes; the entire liberation of the serfs, and their property in the ground they cultivated, embracing half the arable soil of the kingdom, and a system of franchise, based on a slight property qualification.

The *CHADRON LIFE*.—An editorial article having appeared in the *Journal*, charging the proprietors of the line of mail steamers between this City, *Havana*, *New Orleans* and *Chagres*, with receiving a monthly pay of \$25,000 from the Government while their contractor for the steamers has not yet been made it was successfully refused yesterday by a communication from the line—the *City* and *Chagres*, who many fine qualities have already been shown in our columns are nearly ready for use, that in the meantime the service has been performed by temporary steamers, accepted by the Government and that instead of receiving a monthly sum of \$25,000, the Company has only had the advance of a year's pay, which was granted alike to *Chadron* and *Browne & Appelwhite* lines for the purpose of assisting by a liberal policy, the mercantile enterprise of the country. We further learn from the article that the *City* will go to sea in July and the *Chagres* in September, of the latest. Whatever delay may have occurred, has been occasioned by the variation of the terms in regard to the size and expense of the steamers, and it probably gives the company a small advantage.

The Cotton Market is rather quiet and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of the week are \$5,000 bales.

Favorable Prospect of Stepping the Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 3—P.M.

The engineers report more favorably in relation to the Crevasses, and expect to have it closed in five or six days. The river is falling and the water in the streets slowly receding. It is thought that the worst is over.

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The Crevasses—Markets, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 3—P.M.

The great reverse is now in a fair way of being checked. The contemplated levee above the city has been abandoned, the cost for the construction of the same being the greatest.

The Cotton market is rather inactive, and prices are fully one quarter below the highest point. The stock on hand is \$5,000 bales, probably an error of the telegraph. Sales of wheat are making at 65cts.

The Weather is very warm.

Markets—CHALMERS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.—P.M.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Assistant Treasurer for Boston, Mass. vice Henry Hubbard.

A. F. FORTINHALL, Marshal for Connecticut.

GEORGE W. LARKIN, District Attorney for Wilson County, Tenn.

F. POTTER, Register of Land Office at Milwaukee, Wis.—**Moses Gibson**, Receiver at Willow River, Wis.—**Samuel Clayton**, Register at Beloit, Wis.—**James McWheeler** Lewis Clark, Surveyor General for Wisconsin and Illinois.—**Stephen F. Page**, —— to us, Mich., Mich.—**E. R. Trigg**, Collector of Richmond, Va. vice Nelson.—**Lera Hetherington**, Surveyor at New Haven, Ct. vice Davis.

JOHN HOBART, Postmaster at New Haven, Ct. vice Davis.

Fire.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 14.

A fire broke out yesterday in a barn attached to the house of Mr. Nott, at the corner of Euclid and Erie Sts. which was destroyed with two other adjoining ones.

Appointments by the President.

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